

Developing a Roadmap and Strategy for Industrial Decarbonization

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HFTO Workshop: Hydrogen Infrastructure Strategies to Enable Deployment in High-Impact Sectors

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Building a Net-zero, Clean Energy Future

The U.S. industrial sector (manufacturing, agriculture, mining, and construction) accounts for:

33% of the nation's primary energy use
30% of CO₂ emissions

Anticipated industrial sector energy demand growth of 30% by 2050 may result in a:

17% CO₂ emissions increase*

*EIA, <u>Annual Energy Outlook 2021 with Projections to 2050</u>.



Decarbonizing Industry is an Opportunity for America's Economy

U.S. manufacturing Chemicals 274 subsector... Refining 235 Iron and Steel 90 Mining Agriculture While working to Food & Beverage **CONTRIBUTES** Construction DECREASE Paper Products \$2.79 trillion to Fabricated Metal Products 28 CO₂ emissions the U.S. Economy Transportation Equipment 24 Plastic and Rubber Products 23 Cement and Lime 22 Aluminum 14 GENERATES Computers and Electronics Machinerv Manufacturing 12% of U.S. GDP Glass Nonmanufacturing Wood Products 12 Industrial Electrical Equipment 7 150 50 100 200 250 300 SUPPORTS We need to work across all the industrial 11.2 million jobs subsectors to decrease overall emissions

U.S. Census Bureau <u>Annual Survey of Manufactures</u> & <u>U.S.</u> Bureau of Economic Analysis data for 2021



Investing in American Energy

Significant Impacts of the Inflation Reduction Act and Bipartisan Infrastructure Law on the U.S. Energy Economy and Emissions Reductions

The Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (IRA) and **Bipartisan Infrastructure** Law of 2021 (BIL) together represent a historic investment of more than \$430 billion toward modernizing the American energy system.

Systemic Barriers to Industrial Decarbonization

Investment scale → In the range of **\$700 Billion** —

1.1 Trillion

just for 8 industrial sector of focus in the IRA :



Estimated that



by 2030 will come from technologies that are not netpositive decarbonization levers with existing IRA tax credits or require further R&D to address

Targeted investment for research, development, and pilot-scale demonstrations is a need and opportunity for U.S. manufacturing

DOE Pathways to Commercial Liftoff; Industrial Decarbonization https://liftoff.energy.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/LIFTOFF_DOE_Industrial-Decarbonization_v8.pdf

Roles Across Research, Development, Demonstration & Deployment (RDD&D) Continuum



TECHNOLOGY COMMERCIALIZATION

Industrial Efficiency and Decarbonization Office (IEDO)

Vision: An efficient and competitive industrial sector with netzero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

Mission: IEDO leads the development and accelerates the adoption of sustainable technologies that increase efficiency and eliminate industrial GHG emissions





<u>Chemicals, Iron & Steel, Food & Beverages,</u> <u>Cement, Paper & Forest Products</u>



Decarbonizing Process Heat Low-Carbon Fuels and Feedstocks Water and Wastewater Energy Efficiency Technologies U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Industrial Efficiency and Decarbonization Office (IEDO) announced renewed funding for the Rapid Advancement in Process Intensification Deployment (RAPID) Institute — one of DOE's seven Manufacturing USA Institutes. The 5-year, \$40 million investment will propel research, development, and demonstrations (RD&D) of advanced process technologies to enable more resilient, lower cost, and reduced energy and carbon footprint manufacturing in the process industries. This includes the production of chemicals and fuels, which account for more than a third of all U.S. industrial emissions and energy consumption.

> Onsite Energy Better Plants Energy Management Programs Industrial Technology Validation Water Technical Assistance

DOE Industrial Decarbonization Roadmap - Pillars and Sector Focus Areas

Industrial Decarbonization Pillars





Chemicals

7,519 TBtu 274 MMT energy-related CO_2e

Annual Energy Outlook 2021 with Projections to 2050," U.S. Energy Information Administration, February 3, 2021, <u>https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/archive/aeo21/</u>. See Table 19. Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions by End Use.

Manufacturing Energy & Carbon Footprints - Chemicals



Distribution of GHG emissions in 2018



Onsite emissions represent 63% of overall chemicals sector emissions

Manufacturing Energy and Carbon Footprints: <u>https://www.energy.gov/eere/iedo/manufacturing-energy-and-carbon-footprints-2018-mecs</u>

Emissions Distributed Across Chemicals Sector



Manufacturing Energy and Carbon Footprints: <u>https://www.energy.gov/eere/iedo/manufacturing-energy-and-carbon-footprints-2018-mecs</u> Manufacturing Energy Bandwidth Studies: <u>https://www.energy.gov/sites/default/files/2015/08/f26/chemical_bandwidth_report.pdf</u>

Worldwide Hydrogen Value Chains



 Ammonia decarbonization and H₂ decarbonization strategies must be considered together

 90% of ammonia's GHG emissions are related to the H2 production step^{1,2}

 Ammonia is the 2nd largest H₂ market today³ and accounts for ~1/4 of all H₂ produced⁴

1. https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_NetZero_Industry_Tracker_2022_Edition.pdf

- 2. https://royalsociety.org/-/media/policy/projects/green-ammonia/green-ammonia-policy-briefing.pdf
- 3. https://industrialinnovation.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/The-Landscape-of-Clean-Hydrogen.pdf
- 4. https://www.energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2020/07/f76/USDOE_FE_Hydrogen_Strategy_July2020.pdf
- U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY OFFICE OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY & RENEWABLE ENERGY | INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY & DECARBONIZATION OFFICE

Ammonia Decarbonization Technology Benchmarking



RSC Policy Briefing, Ammonia: zero-carbon fertilizer, fuel and energy store, 2020, <u>https://royalsociety.org/topics-policy/projects/low-carbon-energy-programme/green-ammonia/</u> IEA, Ammonia Technology Roadmap, 2021, Table 1.2, <u>https://www.iea.org/reports/ammonia-technology-roadmap</u>

EPA, Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gases and Sinks: 1990 – 2019, <u>https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2021-04/documents/us-ghg-inventory-2021-main-text.pdf</u>. INL, Nuclear-Integrated Ammonia Production Analysis, 2010, <u>https://art.inl.gov/</u>

Industrial Decarbonization Barriers: Systems Challenges



require approaches at multiple levels: Core process Facility Beyond plant bounds

Industrial GHGs

What are the implications of:

- Expanded H₂ generation & use
- New thermal energy sources & systems
- Smart manufacturing, automation, & data analytics
- Transition to clean electricity
- Policies

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Landscape of major RD&D investment opportunities for industrial decarbonization between now and 2050.

LCFFES = Low Cost Fuels, Feedstocks, and Energy Sources; CCUS = Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage

DOE Industrial Decarbonization Roadmap, Sept. 2022 <u>https://www.energy.gov/sites/default/files/2022-09/Industrial%20Decarbonization%20Roadmap.pdf</u>

Industrial Decarbonization Recommendations



Remaining GHG Emissions Emission Reduction by CCUS

Emissions Reduction by Industrial Electrification & LCFFES
 Emissions Reduction by Alternate Approaches (e.g., Negative Emissions Technologies)

Roadmap Recommendations

- Advance Early-Stage RD&D
- Invest in Multiple Process Strategies
- Scale through Demonstrations
- Address Process Heating
- Decarbonize Electricity Sources
- Integrate Solutions
- Conduct Modeling and System
 Analyses
- Engage Communities, Develop a
 Thriving Workforce

*Subsectors included in Roadmap analysis: Iron & Steel, Chemicals, Food & Beverage, Petroleum Refining, and Cement. (Near zero GHG scenario, excluding feedstocks.

DOE Industrial Decarbonization Roadmap, Sept. 2022. https://www.energy.gov/eere/doe-industrial-decarbonization-roadmap

Thank you

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